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8	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	
9	EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA	
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11	ROGELIO ELOPRE,	1:20-cv-01661-DAD-BAM
12	Plaintiff,	ORDER TRANSFERRING CASE TO THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
13	V.	CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
14 15	SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF NORWALK et al.,	Doc. No. 1
16	Defendants.	
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18	The federal venue statute requires that a civil action, other than one based on diversity jurisdiction, be brought only in "(1) a judicial district where any defendant resides, if all defendants are residents of the State in which the district is located, (2) a judicial district in which a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claim occurred, or a substantial part of the property that is the subject of the action is situated, or (3) if there is no district in which an action may otherwise be brought as provided in this section, any judicial district in which any	
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25	defendant is subject to the court's personal jurisdiction with respect to such action." 28 U.S.C. §	
26	1391(b).	
2728	In this case, the named defendant does	not reside in this district and a substantial part of
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the events giving rise to the claim did not occur in this district. The claims arose in Norwalk County, which is in the Central District of California. Therefore, plaintiff's claim should have been filed in the United States District Court for the Central District of California. In the interest of justice, a federal court may transfer a complaint filed in the wrong district to the correct district. See 28 U.S.C. § 1406(a); Ravelo Monegro v. Rosa, 211 F.3d 509, 512 (9th Cir. 2000). Accordingly, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that this matter is transferred to the United States District Court for the Central District of California. IT IS SO ORDERED. /s/ Barbara A. McAuliffe UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE Dated: **November 30, 2020**